

Abstract

The degradation resistance properties of native starch are studied *in vitro* using a photometrical method. The reducing sugars, formed by the enzymatic degradation of the starch molecules, form complexes with 3,5-dinitro salicylate, the concentration of which can be spectrophotometrically determined. The method has exhibited good accuracy and high reproducibility. The obtained results can be used to predict the enzymatic degradation behaviour *in vivo*, e.g. for predicting the degradation profile of various native starch formulations.

T0520T 225000T